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PERSONAL MENTION.

A number of our readers will be glad to read the following tribute to the memory of Edward A. Lawrence, D. D., late of Baltimore, Md., deceased. He was in full sympathy with the peace movement as his father, Rev. E. A. Lawrence, Sr., had been before him. The latter went many years ago as a delegate to the Peace Congress at Geneva and took an active part in its proceedings. This tribute is taken from the *Evangelist* of March 29th and was written by James Buckham :

His was a soul with pure devotion warm,
A noble mind, to noble issues keyed,
A hand outstretched to every brother's need—
God's stamp of manhood on his face and form.

So moved he in unconscious Christlikeness
Along the path of duty, cheerful e'er,
But ready still some other's pain to share,
Or by his toiling make some burden less.

His smile was sunshine, and his firm, sweet voice
Brought peace and strength to many a troubled soul.
There spoke a heart, man-loving, true, and whole,
In touch with those who sorrow or rejoice.

What epitaph could honor such as he ?
Things done his monument, and things began,
He stood four-square, full statured; was a man
God loved; such let the simple record be.

From the first moment, when I felt the warm, sincere grasp of Mr. Lawrence's hand, and looked into that face, so strong, so sympathetic, so manfully winning, I knew him for a friend—a friend to honor and to love, to lean upon with confidence and to serve with gladness.

I never met a man who more ideally fulfilled my conception of the word manhood than did Mr. Lawrence. Strength was written all over him—strength physical, mental and spiritual. He had the healthful aspect of a lover of God's great out-door world. His conversation, his writing, his public address, his very cast of countenance, displayed the strong, well-balanced, well-informed mind of a thinker whose intellectual power has character for foundation. A man of spotless life, of pure and high ideals, of noble unselfishness, of tender sympathies; self-controlled, yet not self-conscious nor self-righteous; earnest, patient, devoted, chivalric; quick to the truly lovely and innocently joyous things of life, yet grand in his hatred and contempt of everything base and low and unmanly; with sympathies as broad as the sky, controlled by convictions as deep as the sea—such was this manliest of men, whom God has seen fit to call to Himself.

Almost my first impression of Mr. Lawrence was that he was born to be a leader of men, and especially of young men. He had the qualities which attract and win and unconsciously influence the mind and heart of youth. He was young himself—never lost, and never would have lost, the atmosphere and spirit of youth; and this gave him ready and willing admission of the hearts and lives of young persons. I had hoped to see him some time intimately associated, as mental and spiritual guide, with some great organized body of youth. I think he would have been a perfect tower of strength to any college or college church.

But I am sure that God has not quenched that hopeful spirit by calling it away from earth. Somewhere an equal

labor, an equal fitness, an equal reward, await him. Earth is not the only training school of character, the only home of generous enthusiasm and earnest endeavor and noble achievement. Somewhere under the stars of God that manful spirit loves and toils and hopes, and waits. To the Land whither we are all going, he has gone, a little sooner, like one who presses on with swifter, surer step to see the sunrise from the summit of the hill.

IN MEMORIAM.*

BY IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM.

Her gentle deeds have uttered forth her praise
These sixty summers; yet our hearts are stirred
To swell the gracious concord with some word,
Melodious of the beauty of her ways,—
The winning gentleness of tone and phrase
And soft inflection when her voice we heard,
The kindly services her hands conferred,
The patient cheer of solitary days.

Little she craved of all the earth bestows;
Long was her prenticeship to grief and pain;
But joyful labors followed her release,
Her thorn of sorrow blossomed to a rose;
Life's fallow fields waxed fair with golden grain,
And earth grew bright with promises of peace.

*Read at Hopedale, Mass., April 26th, at the services held in memory of Mrs. N. W. Lewers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, May 5, 1894.

To the Editor of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE:

A correspondent from Dresden writes me as follows:

I have read with interest the article on Customs Tariffs and Peace in your March number which is excellent. It is unquestionably true that treaties of commerce, furthering as they do the natural interests of the contracting parties are the best means for maintaining peace between them. One of our papers illustrates this truth in to-day's edition by giving currency to a rumor that our Russian treaty is leading to an agreement which if it does not exactly tend towards disarmament is at least to prevent a further increase of our respective armies. We are not only taxed to death to keep up our army of five hundred and sixty thousand men, but political economists all agree in the view that the withdrawal of this most effective portion of the available labor is impoverishing our country.

Already twenty years ago I held the opinion that a movement was even then existing which would finally bring about a political union of the countries of Europe, though probably not while we live is it likely to take on the form of a republican government. The movement began by a postal union, followed by an agreement respecting the principal railroad and telegraph lines, which is kept alive in meetings occurring once or twice a year where all questions pertaining to the general European traffic are discussed and settled. This traffic is thus under a complete organization.

A further remarkable symptom of the tendency of

European countries to unite in the protection and furtherance of reciprocal interests, is the increase in treaties of commerce. These will embrace and thus unite within the next few years all the countries of Central Europe, excepting perhaps France, which in this matter still keeps aloof not only from us but from Italy, Switzerland and even from her beloved Russia. From all this to a political union seems but a step, only a logical step, and not even a very long one either. In one point alone I differ from the article. The war of 1866 was so great a historical necessity that no economic measures could have warded it off.

Catholic Hapsburg had maintained itself for about six hundred years with little interruption as the preponderating power in Germany. In the meantime, two-thirds of the population had become Protestants and while Austria was weakened in the war of 1859 and Prussia's power had risen steadily. A fight for the preponderance was therefore unavoidable under any circumstances and in the issue the aspirations of the large majority, which was Protestant, were realized.

B. S.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE—OPINIONS vs. FACTS.

To the Editor of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE:

C. B. in the April number of this paper says that the views of the Holy Alliance as presented by Mr. Augustine Jones, and by myself, are at variance with views generally held by textbook writers.

C. B. confounds two things, the question of peace, and the policy of a given government in specific cases. The United States have had a more terrible war, and wars for a longer period, than the countries of Russia, Austria and Prussia, since the downfall of the first Napoleon, and yet no one will deny that the constitution of the United States, which formed the pretext for the most wasteful of modern wars, is essentially a peace instrument. That the European countries named opposed revolutionary uprisings is correct. That they abuse their power is also correct, but that they did so from ignoble motives has never been proven. C. B. should not lose sight of the principal point: that these governments did *not enter on war against each other* (except that Austria and the rest of Germany, exclusive of Prussia and a few of her allied small States, made war against Prussia in 1866, which war was practically ended in less than seven weeks); and that with this exception, peace has been maintained by them as to each other for more than one hundred and thirty years altogether, and for nearly eighty years since the signing of the Holy Alliance.

As to the hostility of these governments toward revolutionary uprisings it should not be forgotten that they have a very vivid memory of the results of the revolutionary period in France.

In the article by Mr. Frederic Passy it is stated that the wars of the Empire alone, from 1804 to 1815, destroyed at the lowest estimate from six to eight millions of men. As to the supposed lack of sincerity of the signers of the "Holy Alliance" it should be understood that Frederic Wilhelm III of Prussia was a man of undoubted piety and that the charge of insincerity has never been made against him. It is generally overlooked that the princely families in Europe take great care to give their young members the very best moral and mental education. This is particularly true of the Hohenzollern family. The

present Emperor is an exceedingly well educated man, and he is a devout Christian. I am very far from defending monarchy, but even a strict republican can afford to be just. And why could we not, as just critics, admit that nations and governments that have suffered extremely from revolutionary movements may be pardoned for doing what they can to protect themselves from further war and injury, even at the cost of a "revolutionary" principle?

How deepseated prejudices may warp the judgments of even the most enlightened people appears clearly from the article of Mr. Passy. He calls up the shadow of Von Moltke and comments at length on an individual remark (expressed in a private letter), instead of telling his countrymen that it was France again and again, and France almost alone, that in more than twenty wars drenched the fields of Germany with blood. Mr. Passy quotes approvingly a phrase of Jules Simon that Europe is paying as dearly as France and Germany for the ransom of Sadowa and Sedan; but he forgets to add that it is the action of France that is responsible for the present enormous armaments; that Germany and Austria have *followed* not *led* in this suicidal course. Mr. Passy ought not to be so severe on the men who gained Sedan, for it is due to them that we now have a French republic.

It is clearly impossible to expect even the most enlightened people to judge with perfect fairness of conditions more or less foreign to their experience, and of men seemingly opposed to their interests. We see this same prejudice influencing our national politics, at least it is certain that there are two parties holding very conflicting views on the negro question, the Chinese question and other questions, and it is quite evident that the condemnations passed by one party on the meanness of the other, in free America, are not a whit less bewildering than the opinions of English and other authors on international law, etc., as to the real motives of the signers of the Holy Alliance.

C. A. EGGERT.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 131.)

I know there are many people who see no danger in the introduction of military training into our public schools "because," they say, "such training begets no desire for actual war." My observations do not warrant such a conclusion;* but suppose those people are right. My point is that our present methods, if not modified, will inevitably lead to violence and bloodshed whether men desire it or not. It seems to me that a careful study of the signs of the times impels one to such conclusion, however unwelcome it may be.

But if we are wise we can avert such a calamity. It need not be unless we close our eyes to what is going on about us and deliberately walk into the chasm which it is not yet too late to avoid. We are standing upon the threshold of what I believe may be one of the grandest eras in the history of mankind. But two ways are open before us. As Mr. Flower states it, in the March number of *The Arena*, one is the way of Cæsar, the other the way of Christ. Along one road are swords, bayonets, cannon,

*I was so situated that I could study the effect that calling out the militia to quell the Cincinnati Riot of March, 1884, had upon a company of school cadets. My conclusion then was, and it has since been confirmed, that young men given military training, become restless and more anxious for action in case of a riot or possible war than others not so trained.